

12. *Murmosa elegans cinderella*, Thos.

♂. 11, 25, 49, 51; ♀. 50. Leon, Jujuy.

Type-locality. Tucuman.

Mr. Budin notes that this little opossum is the culprit when rats and mice captured in the traps are found partly eaten. But it is certainly not always so, as I found in La Plata that the common *Akodon arenicola* freely eat their comrades in like case.

XX.—*The Generic Division of the Hedgehogs.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

IN the most recent paper on hedgehogs, that by Satunin*, these animals are divided into three genera—*Erinaceus*, *Hemicechinus*, and *Macrochinus*,—the divisions being based on certain characters of the pterygoids and bullæ first pointed out and used by Dr. John Anderson.

But Satunin's paper, based as it is on Asiatic material only, and drawn up without access to the full literature of the subject, proves to need some modifications and corrections as to nomenclature, and the following notes may be of use to persons wishing to understand the grouping of these animals.

As material increases and has to be classified, labelled, and arranged in Museum collections, this close splitting of the genera proves to be of great assistance in carrying out the work with accuracy and convenience, and on this account I follow Satunin in using the groups as full genera.

Synopsis of genera:—

- A. Pterygoids and bullæ normal †.
- a. Spines on crown divided into two groups by a median parting. Postglenoid processes small, not hollowed out, much surpassed by the mastoid processes.
 - a². Hallux present.
 - a³. Coronal parting narrow, inconspicuous.

* Ann. Mus. St. Petersb. xi. p. 1 (1907).

† As in Anderson, P. Z S. 1895, p. 416, fig. 1, and J. A. S. B. xlvii. pl. iv

- Posterior palatal shelf narrow. Third incisor normally onè-rooted 1. *Erinaceus*.
- b³. Coronal parting broad, conspicuous. Posterior palatal shelf broad. Third incisor two-rooted 2. *Æthechinus*.
- b². Hallux absent 3. *Atelerix*.
- b. No median parting on crown. Postglenoids as large as mastoids, hollowed internally* 4. *Hemiechinus*.
- B. Pterygoids inflated, their cavity communicating with that of the bullæ; parapterygoid fosse shallow †. Postglenoids even larger and more hollowed out than in *Hemiechinus*. A parting on crown 5. *Puraechinus*.

1. ERINACEUS.

Erinaceus, Linn. Syst. Nat. (10) i. p. 52 (1758).

Range. Palæarctic Region, from Spain to China.

Genotype. *E. europæus*, Linn.

Other species and subspecies:—

<i>chinensis</i> , Sat.		<i>italicus</i> , B.-Ham.
<i>concolor</i> , Mart.		<i>kreyenbergi</i> , Matsch.
<i>consolei</i> , B.-Ham.		<i>nesiotes</i> , Bate.
<i>dealbatus</i> , Swinh.		<i>roumanicus</i> , B.-Ham.
<i>hanensis</i> , Matsch.		<i>tschifuensis</i> , Matsch.
<i>hispanicus</i> , B.-Ham.		<i>ussuriensis</i> , Sat.

2. ÆTHECHINUS, gen. nov.

Range. Africa from Algeria to the Cape; also just penetrating into Southern Europe (Spain and Balearic Islands).

Genotype. *Æ. algirus* (*Erinaceus algirus*, Duv. & Lereb.).

Other species and subspecies:—

<i>frontalis</i> , Smith.		<i>vagans</i> , Thos.
<i>sclateri</i> , And.		

Besides the characters mentioned in the synopsis above, this new genus differs from *Erinaceus* in the structure of the sole-pads and other details, which have been described by various authors when distinguishing *algirus* from *europæus*—notably by Miller, in his 'Mammals of Western Europe,' 1912. It is evidently a natural group, as the distribution shows, and clearly deserves a special name.

* As in J. A. S. B. xlvii. pl. iv.

† As in P. Z. S. 1895, p. 416, fig. 2, and J. A. S. B. xlvii. pl. iii.

3. ATELERIX.

Atelex, Pomel, Arch. Sci. Nat. Geneva, ix. p. 251 (1848).

Perocchinus, Fitz. SB. Wiss. Wien, liv. 1, p. 565 (1866) (type, *E. prunerii*, Wagn.).

Range. Northern Africa—Senegal to Egypt, southwards to British East Africa.

Genotype (now definitely designated). *A. albiventris* (*Eri-naceus albiventris*, Wagn.).

Other species:—

adansoni, Rochebr.
hindei, Thos.

| *spiculus*, Thos.

4. HEMIECHINUS.

Hemiechinus, Fitz. SB. Wiss. Wien, liv. 1, p. 565 (1866).

Range. Southern and Eastern Palearctic Region, extending southwards into Egypt and Northern India.

Genotype (now selected and designated). *H. platyotis* (*Eri-naceus platyotis*, Sund.).

Other species and subspecies:—

alaschanicus, Sat.
albulus, Stol.
auritus, Gm.
brachyotis, Sat.
calligoni, Sat.
collaris, Gray.
dauricus, Sund. (?).
grayi, Benn.

| *megalotis*, Bly.
minor, Sat.
niodon, Thos.
persicus, Sat.
przewalskii, Sat.
russowi, Sat.
turanicus, Sat.
turfanicus, Matsch.

Satunin and other authors have evidently supposed that *auritus* was the genotype of *Hemiechinus*, but that name is not included in Fitzinger's original paper, quoted above, where the first two species are both members of what is here called *Paraechinus*. But by my now formally selecting *platyotis*, Sund. (which is synonymized by Anderson with *auritus*), from Fitzinger's list as the genotype, the generic name may be retained for the group so termed by Satunin.

5. PARAECHINUS.

Paraechinus, Trouess. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1879, p. 242.

Range. From South-eastern Europe and Egypt to India.

Genotype. *P. micropus*, Bly. (syn. *pictus*, Stol.).

Other species and subspecies:—

<i>æthiopicus</i> , Sund.	<i>hypomelas</i> , Brandt.
<i>blanfordi</i> , And. (syn. <i>jerdoni</i> , And.).	<i>macracanthus</i> , Blanf.
<i>deserti</i> , Loche.	<i>niger</i> , Blanf.
<i>dorsalis</i> , And. & de Wint.	<i>nudiventris</i> , Horsf.
	<i>pallidus</i> , Fitz.

XXI.—*The Homoptera of Indo-China.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Cicadidæ.

I have previously (*ante*, (8) xix. p. 100 and xx. p. 319) enumerated 72 species of this family from Indo-China; the three following species here described bring the number now to 75 species:—

Salvazana imperialis, sp. n.

♀. Body above black; central anterior margin and posterior and lateral margins of pronotum and a large triangulate fascia to mesonotum virescent, the latter containing two small rounded basal black spots; anterior margin of vertex of head, a central discal spot to pronotum, and the cruciform basal elevation ochraceous, the last with the produced angles and an anterior marginal spot black; abdomen above purplish black; body beneath and legs purplish black; lateral margins of face, lateral segmental spots to abdomen, longitudinal fasciæ to intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ more or less ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, the costal membrane purplish red, about basal third green, opaque, margined with fuscous brown, the bases of the four upper apical areas, the apices of all the longitudinal veins to apical areas and the apical margin fuscous brown; wings with about basal halves sanguineous, remaining area hyaline with its margins fuscous brown, the outer margin being inwardly strongly notched.

Face strongly transversely striate and centrally longitudinally sulcate; femora robust; anterior tibiæ strongly sulcate on apical halves.

Length, excl. tegm., ♀, 35; exp. tegm. 117 mm.

Hab. Laos; Luang Prabang (*R. Vitalis de Salvaza*).